

The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1910.

STILL STRETCHING THE BLANKET.

The Supreme Court continues to stretch the loose blanket of interstate commerce control, with the aid of liberal Congressmen. By the same broad powers of construction that have characterized many of its Constitution decisions in recent years, and with the same ruthless disregard for the rights of the State, a majority of the court on Monday handed down a decision which materially modifies previous opinions on the subject and seriously affects the rights of the States in their control of interstate business.

The case in question came from a court in Kansas, that happy land where freak laws make freak litigation inevitable. The complainant was a solicitor for an extra-State correspondence school, and he sought to sue in a Kansas court for a debt due by a student who took one of the courses. The Kansas lower and appellate courts found for the defendant student on the grounds that the correspondence school in question had not filed with the Secretary of State the legal statement of its business required by the Kansas laws and had not received therefor the necessary certificate. As an out-of-State corporation, the correspondence school appealed to the Supreme Court and claimed that it could not be denied judgment on the grounds alleged by the State courts of Kansas.

The Supreme Court decided for the school, and Mr. Justice Harlan, in giving the opinion took most positive grounds. The limitation placed upon interstate corporations by the Kansas law requiring their registration was, he declared, a burden on interstate business, and as such could not be imposed by the State. The court also denied that Kansas could refuse a legal hearing to the correspondence school, or any similar corporation doing an interstate business, for failure to get the necessary certificate from the Secretary of State. The corporation, insisted Judge Harlan, had a right to be heard in court, regardless of its failure to comply with the State law.

This decision is important, not only as adding correspondence courses to the articles of interstate commerce, but it is important in its restrictions upon the States in their power to deny a hearing to corporations which refuse to comply with State registration laws. If the correspondence school loses no rights as a litigant by refusing or failing to comply with the State law requiring it to register, and cannot be compelled to register where it, as an interstate corporation, may be burdened by so doing, how can the State enforce its law on this subject against interstate corporations? If it is a burden to register for an interstate business in correspondence, why should it not be a burden to register for an interstate business in transportation? If the one cannot be made to register, how can the other? The court did not answer this question, but it opened a wide field for future speculation and adjudication. Judging from the previous decision of the court, it is safe to predict that the majority of the court will use the classification of correspondence courses as interstate commerce to declare other mail business interstate commerce, and will grant other exemptions from State control to interstate corporations on the same ground that it declared the Kansas registration a burden in restraint of trade.

A halt must be called on this construction of the interstate powers of the Federal government, if the States are to be left any control over extra-State corporations. The powers of the government in this matter have steadily been increased ever since Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, quashed the claims of Fulton and Livingston to the exclusive navigation of the waters of New York, on the ground that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce gave it power, not only to regulate the exchange of commodities, but the means by which they were exchanged. At a later time, in the memorable case of Mobile vs. Kimball and Western Union vs. Alabama, the court declared telegraph messages to be subject to the regulation of Congress as interstate commerce, and, a little later, lottery tickets came into the same classification. As the extent of the business subject to this regulation has increased, the powers of the regulation have been proportionately augmented, until the fundamental distinction between the transportation of interstate commerce and the commerce after it has been transported has almost been forgotten. With every increase in the powers of the Federal government in this respect the powers of the States have decreased. The little powers of control that they have left are being taken away from them to the damage of local

self-respect and to the prejudice of good government.

THE LESSON OF MILWAUKEE.

The timid are still trembling over the election of Emil Seidel, the Socialist, as Mayor of Milwaukee. They are seeing in this triumph of the Socialists a great blow at the fundamental principles of government and they are fearful that the rapid increase in the Socialist vote of Milwaukee may presage a similar growth of Socialism throughout the country. Some of them are very pessimistic and seem to think that the whole country, lock, stock and barrel, is to be placed into the irresponsible hand of the Socialist had boy. They even predict that other cities will follow the lead of Milwaukee and that before long we shall hear the swan-song of Democratic rule in America.

As instancing the rapid growth of Socialism in the Northwest, and particularly in the city made famous by a certain thing, the following tabulated vote in Milwaukee during recent years is creating a great deal of discussion:

Mayor in 1898.....	2,414
Governor in 1898.....	2,544
Mayor in 1900.....	2,472
President in 1900.....	4,874
Mayor in 1902.....	8,192
Governor in 1902.....	10,898
Mayor in 1904.....	10,756
President in 1904.....	18,399
Mayor in 1906.....	16,337
Governor in 1906.....	17,731
Mayor in 1908.....	29,887
President in 1908.....	17,496
Mayor in 1910.....	27,098

It is only fair to presume in studying the real meaning of these figures that the vote cast in the presidential election of 1908 represented the true Socialist vote in Milwaukee—that is, the vote of those men who stood for Socialism pure and simple and not for temporary Socialist rule in the city. If this be a fair presumption, it reduces the Socialist vote cast for Seidel by about 10,000, but leaves a net increase in the Socialist vote during twelve years of about 15,000. This is alarming enough in itself and is altogether out of proportion to the natural increase of the population in Milwaukee. It indicates the social disorder that may in the end work injury to government in that city.

The increase in the vote for Mayor at the election this month over the vote cast for President in 1908 also indicates serious discontent. Ten thousand citizens of Milwaukee voted for Mr. Seidel not because they were Socialists, but because they were discontented with existing conditions in Milwaukee. They threw in their ballot for rule that opposed government as it is, not because they approved the rule that would be inaugurated by the Socialist Mayor, but because they rebelled against municipal government as it was under the former Mayor.

There is a lesson in this for every city, whether it be in the Socialist West or in the more conservative East. Radicals triumph not because radical rule is approved, but because existing government is condemned. The only way to put down Socialism is to meet conditions against which the average voter rebels. The only way to meet these conditions is to improve city government and to give to the people an administration that is fair to the individual and beneficial to the whole community.

OUR TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOR.

Cuba seems to be verging towards another revolution, much to the gratification of the lawless element of that island. An army of malcontents and negroes is formed in one of the provinces, intent upon mischief, and though the leaders have been captured and imprisoned, the turbulent rioters have not been put down. If President Gomez, as now seems more than likely, is able to end this disturbance it will only be a question of a few months before another revolution will begin in a different section of the island.

This uprising so well accords with the previous history of Cuba that it would cause no interest in this country, but for the fact that it illustrates once more the chaotic conditions of the island. Cuba is not a stable government and never has been. The men who revolted against the Spanish rule revolted not so much against Spain as against government. They will revolt with equal readiness against any form of government at the head of which are others than themselves. The Moderate party is a peace-loving party as long as it holds office, but the Moderate party is the Radical party when it is in the minority. In the same way, the present Liberals, if they are unseated, will at once begin a rebellion and will try to overthrow all government in an effort to defeat their political rivals. There are, of course, real leaders in Cuba—men who are able to put the government on a firm constitutional basis—but these men have never been able to teach their followers the laws of government, and their task grows more hopeless with every passing year.

In the midst of all these plots and counterplots, conditions have steadily grown worse in Cuba. Graft is rampant and speculation in office is so common that it hardly causes comment. The debt of the government is piling up and is now about \$15,000,000, with no prospects of reduction in the future. In addition, the extravagant administration has increased taxes without mercy until citizens in some districts of the island are paying 25 to 30 per cent. of their income to the government. Public works are at a standstill and the current debts of the

government are not being paid by the administration. But for the fact that Cuba's great natural wealth necessitates some government and guarantees revenue at any time, anarchy and public bankruptcy would not be far distant in the island.

For all of this—for bad government, extravagance and maladministration—the United States must stand sponsor. We interfered in Cuba and freed that island, thereby conferring the greatest possible benefit on the former owners of the island. Now that we have made the bargain we must stick to it, cost what it may, but where our intervention in Cuba will end and what will be the effects upon American institutions remain to be seen. Certain it is that peace in Cuba is not among the immediate assurances of this generation.

THE EPILEPTIC PUZZLE.

The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy meets in Baltimore on May 7, at which time many of the leading scientists of the country will discuss various phases of epilepsy and will outline methods of treatment. Perhaps no medical body in the country aims to do more needed work than this company of physicians. They are dealing with one of the most puzzling of all diseases and they are discussing a malady which is as much a social problem as it is a medical mystery.

An epileptic is one of the most distressing members of society. His only chance of life depends upon proper treatment. To confine an epileptic in a general insane asylum is to foment the symptoms of disease and to weaken an already diseased mind; but to leave the epileptic untreated in the midst of society and to allow him to marry and to propagate his kind is a crime against civilization. How to care for him and how to cure him in institutions established especially for the epileptic is one of the great questions of modern medicine. The scientists who meet in Baltimore are solving this puzzle in a manner that promises the cure of many epileptics and the assurance of a minimum danger to society from the addition of epileptic children to our population. They deserve the praise of every man who loves his fellowmen.

This meeting is particularly interesting in this State, not only because Virginia is one of the nine States in the Union which have established separate institutions for the care of epileptics, but because a Virginia physician, Dr. W. F. Drewry, is president of the association. Dr. Drewry is in a large measure responsible for the great advances made in this State in the treatment of insanity, and the honor conferred upon him in his election as president of this association is as much an honor to Virginia as it is a reward to a broad-minded, true-hearted scientist.

ANOTHER PROOF OF PEARY?

Commander Peary is a bad fighter and does not hesitate to hit a man when he is down. Despite his sublime self-control when the University of Copenhagen decided against Dr. Cook, the commander has not lost an opportunity of abusing the man whose claims he disputed. Whether at one of the many complimentary dinners tendered him, or in a public address, the Commander has always plumed himself upon the manner in which he "did his duty" by exposing Dr. Cook's alleged fraud.

The latest instance of this bullying was seen at the farewell luncheon given the Commander in New York on Monday, just before he sailed for Europe. When called upon for the inevitable speech, the Commander took his hearers into his confidence and thus approved his own noble conduct: "I knew that a deliberate attempt was to be made to defraud the country, morally and financially, and as an officer of the United States Navy I felt that I must give warning to the country, and that I owed it to myself, also, to give warning in order that I might escape a charge of being an accessory to the crime. My position is still unchanged, and it will not be changed hereafter."

This is typical of Peary and typical of the methods by which he hounded Cook into obscurity and abandonment. This is about what the Commander has said a dozen times, much to the disgust of every man who believes in a square deal for the vanquished. There is a new note, however, in what the Commander says about his exposure of Dr. Cook as a part of his duty as an officer of the United States Navy. So far as we recall, this is about the first time the Commander has said anything about his naval connections in all the story of his discoveries. Peary was the man who did the work, according to himself, and Peary deserved all the credit. Peary was Peary and not an officer of the United States Navy. The Navy had absolutely nothing to do with it except to pay Peary's salary and to give him indefinite leave of absence. It seems a little curious, therefore, that Peary blazes his naval office for the most discreditable act of his last voyage. Maybe it is another proof of the man.

DEFEAT WOULD BE BETTER.

By might, if not by right, Tom Taggart is demanding of the Indiana Democrats that they send him to the Senate. He knew, of course, from the start that he had little chance of winning the nomination in a general primary, or even in a fairly chosen convention, so he adopted the policy of coercion. His henchmen took possession of the polls in Indianapolis at the election there on Monday, named their own members as registrars and judges,

kept all other Democrats from voting, and returned a solid ticket for Taggart. This will mean that when the State Convention meets to-day, Taggart's followers will have the certificates of election and will insist on forcing the Honorable Thomas as the nominee of the party. Taggart will be defeated in the State if he got the nomination by any such dragging methods as these, and he will deserve defeat. So far as we can see, he has absolutely no claims upon the Democrats of Indiana and has not been blessed with such overwhelming political sagacity and statesmanship as to warrant his election over other men. But were he the wisest, the most brilliant and the most available man Indiana Democrats could put into the field, his political methods would warrant the opposition in defeating him at every hazard. Some victories are too costly at any price, and a Democratic triumph in Indiana, with Thomas Taggart as the chosen representative of his party, would be worse than any defeat.

PAVING ITS RESPECTS.

Like all well behaved visitors, the comet was quick to pay Richmond a visit, appearing for the first time to the trained eyes of Professor C. H. Winston at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was then due east, and could be seen close to the star Venus, though the brilliance of the wanderer was somewhat dimmed by the bright moonlight. Nothing preventing, when the moon wanes next week the comet can be more readily seen, and will doubtless delight to shine on the pleasant roofs of Richmond just before day-break.

While Professor Winston was locating the comet in these parts, and thereby satisfying the curiosity of many star-gazers, scientists in the West were analyzing the comet to see whether or not it would do any damage to the earth in its passage. Professor Adams, who has been on the lookout near Pasadena, Cal., on the summit of Mount Wilson, examined the comet with a spectroscopic and discovered that it is perfectly harmless, although the head of the comet shows the presence of cyanogen gas. This means that the considerate wanderer, in mapping his course through the heavens, took good care to plan a journey that would not disturb the earth, while convincing all mundane dwellers that he could cause trouble if he would. Were the comet itself to pass near the earth, the chances are that the cases of its head would snuff out human life on the earth before the people had time to make their wills and leave everything to nobody. As it is, the fateful 15th of May will pass without incident, and the comet will move on its way, after merely caressing the earth in its passage.

There are some cities to the south which are mean enough to regret that all the dire things that have been predicted for the 15th will not happen. They would have to go themselves, but they would not mind that a bit, provided they could carry all their enemies with them. This is not the way here in Richmond, thank heaven, where all the people are good and wish at least to live until the census is published and all our envious neighbors can see how great the city has become.

THE BOOKSELLER'S PASSING.

One of the best known publishers of New York is bewailing the passing of the old-time bookseller. He says the trade is not what it used to be. Thirty years ago there were in the United States about 3,000 bookstores, where a man might go and get what he wanted in the way of literature or, more probably, might go and order what was "in stock." At present there is but one bookstore where there used to be three. Many men who made a good living over the book counters are now working at other trades, unable to keep afloat where there was so little business. A whole art has vanished.

The publisher in question, reviewing these facts, was inclined to put the whole responsibility on the reading public, which now buys magazines where it once bought books. There may be something in this; and it may be that the broadening and enlargement of the newspapers has had something to do with the decline in the widespread demand for books. It does not follow, however, that the people buy fewer books than formerly or that the total number of regular readers is reduced. On the other hand, any publisher can attest to the fact that where they sold one book in 1880 they are now selling three. The public is buying the books, through different channels, if not through the regular book-sellers, and as long as he makes his profit, what right has the publisher to complain?

A man drew a gallon of whiskey from a barrel in Bloomburg, Pennsylvania, Friday morning, and forgot to turn off the spigot. The whole contents of the barrel ran into the cellar and the man says he lost a hundred dollars. If we were to bottle the stuff off the cellar floor and ship it to Texas, he could get his money back. They like it down that way.

We have a vague suspicion that there is some connection between the unusual position of the comet's tail and Roosevelt's doings in Europe, but as the comet has come in for enough abuse already, we shall have nothing to say on the subject.

COUNTRESS FAVOR WITH KING

Tarnowskis Spend Much Time as

Royalty's Guests at Biarritz.

OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS SET

Parisian "Prince de Lussignan" Has No Basis for His Pretensions.

BY LA MARGUERITE DE FONTENAY.

COUNTRESS Adam Tarnowski, who has been figuring so prominently in the entourage of King Edward at Biarritz, and the much older Count Adam Tarnowski, who is now leading a particularly gay and festive life at St. Petersburg, "dans le monde de l'amusement," while his wife is being tried for murder at Venice. The first-mentioned Adam Tarnowski, who was formerly attached to the Austrian embassy at Washington, where he will be remembered by many, is now connected with the embassy of Emperor Francis Joseph in London. He is married to a Princess Marie Czetywyska, of Russian Poland, a wonderfully fascinating and brilliantly conversant woman, who is the center of an amusing conversation. The King finds a great deal of entertainment, indeed, throughout his entire stay at Biarritz, not only in his own house, without the Tarnowskis dining and luncheon with him, either at his hotel and at the restaurants organized in his honor, but in the society of the Countess coming their guest at the lovely Villa Lorraine, which the count has rented at Biarritz for the season.

It is understood that the Tarnowskis went to Biarritz in deference to a hint that their society would be agreeable to the King during his stay there. They are in high favor at present, and Countess Marie seems destined to become, at any rate during the summer, one of the favorites of the powers at court and in society. The other members of the King's particular set at Biarritz have been seen at Biarritz, and among them are Countess de Lussignan, Mrs. George Keppel, the Marquise de Janoulet, and her sister, Mrs. Hartmann. Both of the latter are elderly ladies, especially Mrs. Hartmann. She is an old friend of the King, and was compelled by her bankruptcy eighteen months ago to surrender hereditary claims to the Villa Lorraine at Biarritz, which had been lent to her by him for life. She has since obtained her discharge from court by paying up every cent of her liabilities. It is well known that at the public sale by auction of the jewels of the late Empress of Russia, all her favorite gems and trinkets were purchased by an agent of Queen Alexandra, to the tune of ten thousand pounds, and she was subsequently restored to her by her royal friend. The King has restricted his intercourse almost exclusively to the Parisian set, and he has, instead of mingling with the regular spring colony at Biarritz, as in previous years.

With regard to the Parisian set, "Prince de Lussignan," whose name has been mentioned in the past in connection with the arrest of the bogus "Count d'Aubly de Galigny," for fraud practiced upon American buyers, claiming off upon the sale of pictures bearing the forged signatures of famous painters, and whom I referred to in my letter of the 15th, in discussing the case of the King's creditors, all her favorite gems and trinkets were purchased by an agent of Queen Alexandra, to the tune of ten thousand pounds, and she was subsequently restored to her by her royal friend. The King has restricted his intercourse almost exclusively to the Parisian set, and he has, instead of mingling with the regular spring colony at Biarritz, as in previous years.

No Basis for Pretention.

The Parisian "Prince de Lussignan" is one of two sons of a Armenian gentleman, having been born in Constantinople, who drifted to Venice, where he died penniless. His boys were educated as painters at the Armenian academy of St. Lazarus at Venice, under their father's name of Kalifa. Both were reared for the priesthood, and on the death of their father, the elder brother, who was then a priest, was established at Paris, they were appointed thereto, in the capacity of teachers. The school, however, got into difficulties, and one day was closed by the police, who failed some of the instructors and turned the others into the street. The two brothers, after the manner of the way to Rome, from whence the one went on to Constantinople, where, for a time known as Khoren Kalifa, he subsequently became bishop of the patriarch of the Armenian Greek Catholic Rite. Of an intriguing turn of mind, he ended by inciting the sultan Abdul Hamid, and about sixteen years ago, at the time of the great conspiracy for the restoration of the ex-Sultan Murad, he died in so sudden and mysterious a manner that it was pretty certain that his end was due to foul play.

The other brother drifted back to Paris, and in course of time blossomed forth as "Prince de Lussignan," and as a member of the Parisian set, he has the strength of which he married a foolish widow of some little money, of mature years, and of considerable property, who after making a marriage for some time under the title of Queen of Cyprus and Jerusalem, died. What is curious in this connection is the fact that the fact that even in the biographical notices which he has written about himself in those dictionaries and encyclopedias, and in the papers, he has claimed the title of Prince de Lussignan. He admits that the name borne by his family is Kalifa, and he does not claim that either his father or grandfather bore the title of Prince de Lussignan. He admits that the name borne by his family is Kalifa, and he does not claim that either his father or grandfather bore the title of Prince de Lussignan.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that his grandfather was the first Napoleon, and that he was killed in the battle of Austerlitz, under the name of Yusuf Bey. The pseudo prince admits that financial and other circumstances prevented him from ever claiming the title and name of Prince de Lussignan until he was enabled to do so by the money that he obtained through his marriage.

It need not add that none of his titles are recognized by any European government, nor would his decorations, the Orders of Melitine and of St. Catherine—be permitted to be worn at any of the courts of the Old World, nor even in public affairs. He is, indeed, would expose himself to arrest in France if he were to be seen wearing the insignia of his orders and his decorations, and he has, indeed, been exposed to arrest in France if he were to be seen wearing the insignia of his orders and his decorations, and he has, indeed, been exposed to arrest in France if he were to be seen wearing the insignia of his orders and his decorations.

This pseudo Prince de Lussignan and King of Jerusalem is an object of ridicule to all sensible people, and he has escaped until now any trouble with the police in Paris, it is because no one, on discovering the worthless nature of his orders and decorations, has dared to expose himself to popular derision by suing the man for the money paid to him, and the plea of charity fees. These fees have all been profit. For the "King of Jerusalem" has

ROYAL
 Baking Powder
 Absolutely PURE

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Position as Bass Soloist.

Please give me the names of any lyceum bureaus in the South that would cheer the service of a bass soloist or chorus director for the summer.

H. E. S.

We cannot print the names of these bureaus in this column.

Woman's Suffrage, Etc.

1. What per cent. of the women vote in the States of Utah, Colorado, etc.? 2. Is the vote largest among the desirable class or the undesirable class in these States?

3. Where could amateurs secure copies of the play "St. Elmo," and if there is any royalty, what would it be? 4. All classes vote. The "desirable" class, as you call it, votes as well as the "undesirable" class.

5. If you will send a self-addressed, stamped envelope we may be able to give you the name of a dealer who can furnish you this play. We do not think there is any royalty on it.

Times-Dispatch Premium Contest.

Please give me the prices of the different premiums you are offering for coupons saved from the daily and Sunday Times-Dispatch. W. F. B.

This question was answered fully in the Times-Dispatch of April 16, 1910, copies of which can be had at the business office.

Senator Carmack.

Please tell me whether the consensus of opinion seems to be that Senator Carmack was or was not armed when attacked by the Coopers, as proven by the evidence produced during the late trial. Also what is your opinion as to this point?

DISPUTE. Carmack was not armed at the time, according to the opinion formed at the time. We think this opinion is correct.

merely given the patent of the order and a colored drawing of the cross itself, which the recipient thereupon has had to have made by the jeweler, at his or her own expense. Needless to add that this bogus king in Paris does not belong to any reputable club in Paris; has never secured admission to any of the exclusive clubs of the metropolitan society of the French capital, and is in every sense of the word a vulgar impostor.

With regard to the title of King of Jerusalem all the more resented, since it forms part of the hereditary dignities of several reigning sovereigns, among them Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Alfonso XIII. of Spain and Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, the latter having taken the title of King of Jerusalem, and the others of the King of Naples. The widowed ex-Queen of Naples still remains Queen of Jerusalem by courtesy.

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Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 300 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be reduced. No anonymous communications will be accepted. A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

Would Approve V. P. I. Majority.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I cannot in my family compel my absence from the State, and hence prevented my attendance at the meeting of the board of visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute on the 19th instant, when the report of the board in connection with our recent investigation of the charges against the administration of the affairs of the institution by President Barringer was finally formulated and adopted.

It was my earnest desire to be present at the meeting for the purpose of signing the report adopted by the majority of the board, which had been prepared by a committee of which I was a member, and which report, in every respect, represented my deliberate judgment after a careful, painstaking, and as I believe, an unprejudiced consideration of all the evidence presented to the board at the hearing.

I am led to ask the favor of the publication of this statement in the columns of your paper lest any one who may know that I am a member of the board should, by reason of my absence, feel some doubt as to my position in a matter which I regard as of the highest importance to the welfare of the institution, and of the progress and development of the State.

I am, in some degree, responsible.

L. E. JOHNSON.

Member of Board of Visitors, V. P. I.

Mark Twain—A Tribute.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Mark Twain has crossed over. I well may say the world has lost a such wholesome laughter now weep at the untimely bier of America's great born-humorist. The erstwhile pen-foster-fallen from the palmy hand, but his name will be immortalized in song and story; his

Roosters as a Nuisance.

Please tell me what redress has a person who is dreadfully annoyed by the crowing of roosters and noise of chickens. All day and before and after 3 o'clock in the morning no one can sleep. The annoyance is most distressing, especially to an old lady.

OLD LADY.

If your rest is seriously broken by these birds you may have grounds for civil action against your neighbor. You may be able to convince the court that the roosters and chickens constitute a public nuisance. This, however, is a long and tedious process, and a doubtful one at that.

Federal Prisons in the United States.

Are there any Federal prisons in the United States? And, if so, please give location, and advise whether or not they are distinct from the State prisons in this country? The American Lumberman, of Chicago, and the Dixie Wood Worker, of Atlanta, are also well-known journals.

A Lumber Journal.

Please give me the name of some lumber journal. R. L. G. The Lumber Review, of Chicago, has the largest circulation of any lumber journal in this country. The American Lumberman, of Chicago, and the Dixie Wood Worker, of Atlanta, are also well-known journals.

Is This a Christian Nation?

Is this a Christian nation? J. C. It is so considered.

The Value of a Lincoln Penny.

Please tell me the exact value of a Lincoln penny, and how it has been sold. A YOUNG READER.

One cent.

memory hallowed in the hearts of his followers, and his value as a relic in the libraries of literary fame. Mark Twain's writings touched the well-springs of our being, turning many a sick heart into a healthy one, and a zest to life, and awakening emotions that made softer the heart. His humor was high and honorable, his wit winsome and his pathos pervading. His genius nor his talents were ever prostituted to a mean or a doubtful purpose, for his nature was pure and his character pure, and his love for humanity genuine and abounding. His life's work is a godly legacy to his fellowmen, and his death a loss to the world. A rebuke to the vulgar pretenses at humor which are now so common and nauseating. When fullness of years, weary pain, and sorrow made weary his days, the buoyancy of his great, genial nature and his doubt not, courageous faith held him firm above the darkness of death's door. May we not hope that when that summons came that must come to all this sweet spirit was by a royal retinue from the skies conveyed to the bright homeland beyond the sunset's radiant glow.

"Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines to no code or creed—no dogma, no faith, no hope, no fear. The Delphinus Vale, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind." M. BICKERS.

Richmond, April 25, 1910.

The Capitol Square Fence.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—With pleasure I note your editorial in this morning's issue suggesting that the fence from the Capitol Square be removed. I hope your suggestion will be heeded and public sentiment will favor removing the unsightly enclosure. An angular view of this park is entirely obstructed by the fence.

Those who may oppose the idea you advance may find profit by comparing the beauties of Monroe and other pretty parks without inclosures to obstruct the view to the Capitol Square as now inclosed by the high iron fence. It may be urged that the fence is a protection. Certainly the fence is not necessary in order to prevent vehicles from driving over the sidewalk into the park, and it cannot be urged that the fence is a protection against dogs. The fence is a protection against dogs, but it is a protection against dogs, and it is a protection against dogs.

When in the Legislature, I looked into the property of the Capitol Square and found that it could be done with little or no cost to the State, as sale of the old fence and stone would about pay for taking down the present inclosure and putting a granite curb around the park from the Governor's yard along Capitol Ninth Bank and Twelfth Streets. I hope you will continue the agitation. If nothing is done prior to the meeting of the General Assembly, and if the fence is not passed at that time directing the fence to be taken down.